

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (2), a product containing added extractive matter from sources other than vanilla had been substituted in whole or in part for vanilla extract.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements "Pure Extract Vanilla Absolutely Pure" were false and misleading since the product contained added extractive matter from sources other than vanilla.

DISPOSITION: May 21, 1951. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to charitable institutions.

VITAMIN, MINERAL, AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SPECIAL DIETARY SIGNIFICANCE*

17499. Misbranding of crude black molasses. U. S. v. Clinton D. Keagy and John S. Riley, Jr. Pleas of nolo contendere. Fine of \$1,000 against each defendant, plus costs. (F. D. C. No. 30049. Sample Nos. 7789-K, 69196-K, 69375-K.)

INFORMATION FILED: February 13, 1951, Western District of Pennsylvania, against Clinton D. Keagy and John S. Riley, Jr., New Castle, Pa.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about November 23, 1949, by Clinton D. Keagy, from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and on or about May 22, and June 15, 1950, by Clinton D. Keagy and John S. Riley, Jr., from the State of Pennsylvania into the States of New York and Ohio.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), certain statements in a booklet entitled "Crude Black Molasses" accompanying the article were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of cancer, paralytic strokes, arthritis, ulcers, dermatitis eczema, psoriasis, high blood pressure, angina pectoris, weak heart, constipation, colitis, varicose veins, mental dullness, tuberculosis, infections, sinus trouble, pernicious anemia, anemia, bladder trouble, difficult urination, gallstones, nervousness, menopausal difficulties, erysipelas, pyorrhea, premature graying of the hair, and brittle and crumbling finger nails. The article would not be effective in the prevention and treatment of such diseases and conditions.

The article was alleged also to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 3456.

DISPOSITION: May 21, 1951. Pleas of nolo contendere having been entered, the court imposed a fine of \$1,000 against each defendant, plus costs.

17500. Misbranding of Thorkon. U. S. v. 1,249 Packages * * *. (F. D. C. No. 29730. Sample No. 85549-K.)

LIBEL FILED: September 19, 1950, District of Minnesota; amended libel filed January 17, 1951.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about August 4, 11, 16, 28, and 29, 1950, by the Thorkon Co., from Atlanta, Ga.

PRODUCT: 1,249 50-tablet packages of Thorkon at Minneapolis, Minn.

LABEL, IN PART: (Package) "Thorkon A Nutritional Supplement."

*See also Nos. 17457, 17460.